

U. S. Department of Justice

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Declassified
 Authority: 36283 By:
 James Mathis Date:
 02-06-2014

Review 2/17/04

FEDERAL BUREAU

ENTIRE FILE REVIEWED
 of FOR HISTORICAL
 DECLASSIFICATION

INVESTIGATION

Bureau File Number

100 - 379,374

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-13-01 BY 3156 GAC/STP/KAL

See also Nos.

DO NOT DESTROY;
 HISTORICAL VALUE
 NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CLASSIFICATION NO.

Serial

Volume Number

66-1124

Miller, 2/7/04

FOIA(b)(6)
FOIA(b)(7) - (C)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718)

DATE: 2/23/65

FROM: SA DONALD P. BURGESS

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

RE: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS-C

Former [] furnished the following information
on 2/17/65:

Informant said that recently [] who has a past criminal record, was dismissed from his employment at SCLC by RANDOLPH BLACKWELL. He said BLACKWELL has tried to dismiss [] a number of times in the past but Reverend RALPH ABERNATHY has interceded and kept [] on the payroll. BLACKWELL waited for his opportunity when ABERNATHY was in Selma, Alabama, and dismissed [] ABERNATHY appeared to be quite upset over this and in a telephone call to the office severely reprimanded one of the bookkeepers for giving severance pay to []. Concerning BLACKWELL, the informant said BLACKWELL is a very efficient administrator but is apparently disliked by KING and ABERNATHY. ABERNATHY in particular heartily dislikes BLACKWELL and they have had some personality clashes.

2- 100-5718 (SCLC)

1- 100-5586 (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

1-157-257 (Ralph Abernathy)

①- 157-698 (Randolph Blackwell)

1- 157-660 (Carol Hoover)

[]
[]
[]
1- 157-653 (Bernard Lee)

1- 157-661 (Lillie Hunter)

1- 100-6351 (Coretta King)

1- 157-659 (Vivian Garrison)

1- 157-James Harrison

1- 157-621 (Andrew Young)

1- 157-643 (Fred Bennett)

DPB:elt

(16)

e/H

157-698-109

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 23 1965	
FBI - ATLANTA	

WAT

AT 100-5718
DPB:elt

Concerning CAROL HOOVER, the informant has learned CAROL HOOVER is very close to CORETTA and MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. and therefore receives preferential treatment by KING.

Concerning [REDACTED], informant said a number of people at SCLC wonder where she gets the money to travel around the country and wonder about her relationship with KING. Informant also learned that [REDACTED] made the statement that she could get \$5,000 at any time from SCLC leadership because she is aware of certain information and it would be worth this to keep this information quiet.

The informant also learned that [REDACTED] a local real estate agent and small-time politician, had recently received an appointment in connection with the poverty program reported to be \$9,000 a year. He said [REDACTED] who is known in the Negro community as a dishonest and conniving person, is kept on the SCLC payroll at about \$300 a month and this reportedly is at the personal insistence of KING.

Regarding BERNARD LEE, the informant said LEE is a stupid, useless, lazy, arrogant person who draws a high salary and performs no visible function other than to be a "flunky" for KING. LEE is treated with deference by a number of individuals at SCLC and even ABERNATHY avoids controversy with LEE. He said that LEE has a girl friend, LILLIE HUNTER, personal secretary to ABERNATHY, concerning whom it has been stated that she has great personal influence in the organization. Informant said that the top leadership of SCLC is reported to be concerned regarding VIVIAN GARRISON. GARRISON, a former bookkeeper for the SCLC, is reportedly quite angry with SCLC and SCLC leaders are afraid she will disseminate certain information in her possession regarding SCLC.

AT 100-5718
DPB:elt

Informant also mentioned one R. C. BELL, a former employee of SCLC who had run for public office in Atlanta in the Fall of 1964, who is also at odds with SCLC leaders and reportedly has been condemning the organization to other persons in Atlanta.

Informant said that it is generally known that Reverend FRED BENNETT is a "light weight" and adds little to the organization; however, he reportedly saved KING's life during a demonstration and therefore is kept around by KING.

Informant mentioned that ANDREW YOUNG is one of the real drivers of the organization and is usually given the toughest assignments. The organization continually depends upon YOUNG when they have trouble or problems. He is a very dedicated individual.

Informant also mentioned DORA McDONALD, personal secretary to KING. The informant said McDONALD is a very dedicated individual who is extremely loyal to KING and informant did not consider her to be privy to all the innermost secrets of the organization.

In connection with the handling of incoming money to SCLC, informant remarked that only letters addressed to SCLC are sent to the general bookkeeping department and that letters directed personally to MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. are sent unopened to his office and handled by him or his secretary personally. Only then is any money in these letters channelized to the finance office of the organization. ABERNATHY handles the finances and is extremely zealous in his efforts to know how all money is being utilized. During a recent audit of the company it was recommended that someone in the office other than KING or ABERNATHY be allowed to sign checks in their absence; however, KING and ABERNATHY did not go along with this suggestion. Informant said the reason they did not adopt this suggestion was not fear of misuse of funds but their desire to see their names in print on all SCLC checks.

AT 100-5718
DPB:elt

The informant mentioned that [redacted] former SCLC employee who resigned because of pregnancy, is unwed and the father of her child is reported to be an individual residing in California.

Informant also remarked that it has been brought to his attention that the expenses for KING's personal speaking engagements do not come out of SCLC funds and certain individuals wonder where KING secures his living expenses both away and at home.

Informant remarked that considerable research was done concerning the assets and economic damage that could be done to the Scripto organization by a boycott of their products. He said that some type research is being done concerning various businesses in Alabama and Mississippi. The informant assumes that the boycott weapon will probably be used against Mississippi, Alabama and other southern firms and that the economic condition of any boycotted firm will be checked closely through stock market quotations to determine what damage is being done to the stock of the firm. He said this is considered to be a very potent economic weapon by SCLC.

F B I

Date: 2/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

Re Bureau airtel to Atlanta and New York dated 2/3/65 and Atlanta airtel to the Bureau, New York and Savannah dated 2/15/65 regarding "Operation Dialogue".

Savannah and New York may discontinue efforts to identify "Operation Dialogue". An article in the "Atlanta Inquirer" (an Atlanta weekly Negro newspaper) dated 2/13/65 titled "KING Calls High Level Meet on 'Operation Dialogue'", advised as follows:

This article sets forth in part that conference of some experts in the area of human relations was called for by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on 2/6/65 in New York City. The purpose of this conference was to discuss ways to arrive at more comprehensive and effective techniques for programing the new department of Operation Dialogue which has been launched by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Operation Dialogue, which is under the direction of HARRY G. BOYTE, a Special Assistant

- 3- Bureau (100-438794) (RM)
- 3- New York (1-100-149194) (SCLC) (RM)
(2-100-Rachel DuBoise)
- 2- Savannah (100-SCLC) (RM)
- ④- Atlanta (1-100-5718) (SCLC)
(1-157-644) (Harry Boyte)
(1-157-698) (Randolph Blackwell)
(1-100-5586) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)

RRN:elt
(12) *elt*

157-698-106

Approved: *mm* Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

AT 100-5718
RRN:elt

to KING, is a new direction in the civil rights movement which seeks to break down personal prejudices through group discussion and conversation.

The article further stated that the New York meeting was held at the Terrace Lounge of the Carnegie Endowment International Center. Among those present were Anthropologist MARGARET MEADE, Dr. GORDON ALLPORT of the Department of Psychology at Harvard University; RALPH ELLISON, author of "The Invisible Man"; Dr. RAY L. BIRDWHISTLE, Anthropologist; Dr. GOODWIN WATSON, Psychologist; Dr. CELESTINE SMITH, Psychologist; Dr. and Mrs. IRA EISINSTEIN, editors and authors; Dr. BEN BOTKIN, author and BAYARD RUSTIN. In addition to these, members of SCLC who were present are MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., HARRY BOYTE and RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, Program Director. Also participating in the conference was Dr. RACHEL DAVIS DuBOIS, an expert in Dialogue techniques with 30 years experience who joined KING's staff on 2/1/65 and her associate Mrs. MEW SOONG LI, who has collaborated with DuBOIS on several books, among them one entitled "Know Your Neighbor."

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK CITY

Check office indices to determine whether there is any pertinent security information available on any of the individuals mentioned above as having attended this meeting on Operation Dialogue with the exception of SCLC members. Advise the Bureau and Atlanta by Letterhead Memorandum if pertinent.

Director, FBI

2-9-65

SAC, Birmingham (157-115)

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
OFFICERS MEETING WITH REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE BROWN ENGINEERING COMPANY
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA
1/14/65
RM

Re Atlanta Airtel to the Director 1-12-65,
captioned as above, with enclosed Letterhead Memorandum.

The Mr. CUMMINGS, of Brown Engineering Company, referred to in referenced Letterhead Memorandum, is identical with HILTON K. CUMMINGS, Chairman of the Board and President of Brown Engineering Company, Huntsville, Alabama. Mr. CUMMINGS is a local civic leader and active in national politics. He is a member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights and has been active on both a national and local level in connection with civil rights and fair employment practices. In this capacity, CUMMINGS has, in the past, had meetings with various leaders of civil rights movements and it is not unusual for him to do so.

No specific information regarding the meetings referred to in referenced memorandum has been received. Mr. J. E. HARRIS, local Negro leader, has advised that representatives of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, had recently been in Huntsville, Alabama, and had met with Mr. CUMMINGS. The identity of these individuals was not ascertained.

The above has been submitted for the information of the Bureau and the Atlanta Office and no dissemination has been made.

4-Bureau (3-157-SCLC Officers Meeting with Representatives of Brown Engineering Co.)

(1-157-SCLC)

3-Atlanta (1-157-825) (SCLC)

(1-157-898) (Randolph Blackwell)

(1-157-644) (Harry Boyte)

2-Birmingham

EJI:rlg

(9)

157-698-104

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FEB 11 1965	
FBI-ATLANTA	

Miller

DATE: 2/12/65

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-12831)
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (44-557)(P)
RE: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION
CR - EL

Reference is made to Mobile airtel dated 2/5/65 transmitting weekly letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 10 copies of weekly letterhead memorandum covering the period through 2/11/65. These weekly letterhead memoranda will be continued as long as the activity indicates the need therefor.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are being disseminated locally to intelligence agencies, to the Departmental Attorney at Selma, Ala., and to the U. S. Attorney at Mobile, Ala., who has requested copies of same.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum are also being furnished to Atlanta, because of the activity of MARTIN LUTHER KING and others connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in relation to the Selma demonstrations.

Agents observing the activity at Selma, Ala., as reported in letterhead memorandum are JOSEPH M. AVIGNONE, LAWRENCE D. KENNEDY, ROBERT L. FRYE, HARRY J. DEGNAN, JOHN J. SWEENEY, PAUL R. KEISER, RAYMOND F. DELANEY, JAMES MICHAEL BARKO, THOMAS E. BURNS, JR., JOSEPH M. CONLEY, and FREDERICK J. WALLACE.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 10)(RM)
⑤ - Atlanta (Encls. 5)(RM)
7 - Mobile (2 - 44-557)(1 - 157-367, RACIAL

(1 - 100-1342, RACIAL SITUATION, STATE OF ALABAMA)
(1 - 44-1144, VOTER REGISTRATION MATTERS, SELMA, ALA.)
(1 - 157-192, SCLC) (1 - 100-1472, REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING

JTB:jes
(15)

157-698-105

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SITUATION, SELMA, ALA.)
STATE OF ALABAMA
MATTERS, SELMA, ALA.)

MO 44-557

On a daily basis, the above information has been made available at Selma, Ala. to Departmental Attorneys BRIAN LANDSBERG, GEORGE RAYBORN, or MORTON SKLAR.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama
February 12, 1965

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

The information set forth herein will supplement the information set forth in letterhead memorandum dated February 5, 1965:

AT SELMA, ALABAMA:

On February 5, 1965, United States Marshal GEORGE M. STUART advised that 16 congressmen were due to arrive in Montgomery, Alabama that morning, and would, thereafter, travel to Selma, Alabama to meet with local authorities. J. WILSON BAKER, Director Of Public Safety, advised that the general consensus of opinion was that the county and city authorities did not desire to meet with the congressional group, as they felt it was biased. STUART said that after the congressmen met with the city and county authorities, they would receive complaints from the local citizens regarding the racial unrest. This action is to take place at 3:00 P.M. in the Federal Building in Selma.

At 8:45 A.M., February 5, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation observed a Negro mass meeting beginning at Brown's Chapel AME Church, with about 150 adults in attendance. At the same time, a meeting of 250 to 300 Negro youths began at the First Baptist Church. At about 11:45 A.M., a group of 74 persons, 71 Negroes together with two white males and one white female, left Brown's Chapel AME Church and walked to the Alabama Avenue entrance of the Dallas County Courthouse, where they were confronted by Sheriff JAMES G. CLARK. CLARK read an order from Circuit Judge JAMES A. HARE, and directed the group to

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

disperse, since court was in session. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) Staff Member CORDY T. VIVIAN was the leader of the group, and he asked to see the Registrars Of Voters. VIVIAN made several statements about CLARK and led the group in prayer. Thereafter, CLARK informed them that they were under arrest for contempt of court. He took them to the second floor courtroom of Judge HARE, where HARE again read them his order. They were taken to the Old National Guard Armory at about 2:30 P.M., it being noted that Judge HARE was scheduled to hold a conference at 3:00 P.M. in the courtroom with Alabama Congressmen who were on the scene, namely, RICHARD DICKINSON, JOHN BUCHANAN, JIM MARTIN, and GLENN ANDREWS. It was reported that Judge HARE would dispose of the cases against these persons charged with contempt of court on that date after the conference with the Alabama Congressmen.

At about 12:37 P.M. on that date, about 450 Negro youths left the First Baptist Church, separating in groups of four and five. They proceeded to the county courthouse, where they lined up on the Lauderdale Street side of the courthouse. They sang and showed placards relating to voter registration. Sheriff CLARK read to this group the order of Judge HARE and directed that the group disperse. They refused to disperse and were placed under arrest by Sheriff CLARK at 1:18 P.M. They were then taken to the Old National Guard Armory, from where they were taken to the State Prison Camp at Selma.

At 1:12 P.M., MARTIN LUTHER KING and RALPH ABERNATHY were observed to leave the Selma City Jail, after their bonds were posted by Reverend L. L. ANDERSON and Reverend EDWIN L. D. MOSS. They drove to the residence of Mrs. AMELIA BOYNTON, where they were met by a group of 16 congressmen. KING announced a press conference at 3:00 P.M. on that date at Brown's Chapel AME Church. As of 3:30 P.M., February 5, 1965, information was received that some of the delegation of 16 congressmen had merged with the delegation of Alabama Congressmen in a closed conference with Judge HARE. Several of the congressmen were at Brown's Chapel AME Church at the time.

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The 71 Negro adults and three white adults arrested during the day for contempt of court were being released on \$100. personal recognizance bonds, if residents of Dallas County, and \$100.00 surety bonds, if non-residents of Dallas County. As of 5:30 P.M., only 20 of the group were still being processed, and they were in the process of being released on bond.

Information from the Sheriff's Office reflected that the 450 Negro students arrested in the day's demonstrations were being released to their parents on the night of February 5, 1965. The parents had been notified they could pick up their children at Camp Selma.

MARTIN LUTHER KING made a press release at 3:45 P.M. on February 5, 1965, stating that he wanted to meet with President JOHNSON on voter application matters. He said he and Reverend ABERNATHY had received proper treatment while in jail in Selma.

KING spoke at a rally at Brown's Chapel AME Church on the night of February 5, 1965 for about 30 minutes. He left the church at about 10:00 P.M. and went to the home of Dr. SULLIVAN JACKSON in Selma, where he met with members of his staff. Attendance at the rally at Brown's Chapel AME Church on that night was 700 to 800 persons, with a large number of Negro students on the outside. Coverage of the rally was by J. WILSON BAKER and plainclothes officers. No incidents were observed or reported in connection with the rally.

Concerning the 250 Negro students who were arrested on February 2, 1965, information was received from the Sheriff's Office that on February 5, 1965 they were returned to Selma, Alabama from Camp Thomaston, Alabama, and were processed and released by the Probate Judge.

The 22 persons arrested on February 1, 1965 on charge of contributing to the delinquency of minors were released on bond on February 4, 1965. The Negroes arrested on February 1, 1965 on miscellaneous charges were released on bond on February 4, 1965.

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
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At approximately 8:00 A.M., February 6, 1965, MARTIN LUTHER KING was observed to leave Selma, Alabama, proceeding to Montgomery, Alabama, where he departed on Delta Air Lines Flight Number 614 at 9:10 A.M. for Atlanta, Georgia.

On February 6, 1965, J. WILSON BAKER advised that he had conferred with Assistant Attorney General JOHN DOAR, and he was trying to arrange a meeting between DOAR and REX NORTHLUND, President, and FRANK WILSON, Vice President, Peoples Bank And Trust Company, Selma, who have been influential in establishing communications between city officials and local Negro leaders, this being done in an attempt to bring a halt to the racial activity in Selma.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation observed that work shop meetings were held on February 6, 1965 at Hopewell Baptist Church, Tabernacle Baptist Church, and St. Paul Church. The meetings were held between 7:00 P.M. and 9:30 P.M. Attendance at each meeting was approximately 20, and the meetings were not covered by local authorities. No incidents were observed at any of these meetings.

On the night of February 7, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation observed a Negro mass meeting held at the Brown's Chapel AME Church between 7:30 P.M. and 9:45 P.M. Attendance was about 500. JAMES BEVEL, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and FREDERICK D. REESE, President, Dallas County Voters League (DCVL), were the speakers. BEVEL stressed more demonstrations. He said it would not be quiet in Selma for a long time. He was critical of United States District Judge DANIEL H. THOMAS, calling him a segregationist and alleging that Judge THOMAS had been conferring with Sheriff CLARK on the side.

On February 7, 1965, J. WILSON BAKER advised that he had told Reverend BEVEL that the Dallas County Board Of Registrars would have a book open each day during the coming week and available for Negroes to sign and receive priority numbers for voter registration. The Board Of Registrars

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

would allow every Negro who appeared to fill out registration forms by July 1, 1965, even if the board had to hold extra registration days to do so and comply with Judge THOMAS' order of February 4, 1965. BEVEL told BAKER that this was not enough, and that he wanted the registration board open on February 8, 1965; that receiving priority numbers would not satisfy the Negroes. He said he had instructed the Negroes to get in line on February 8, 1965 and not leave the courthouse area. He said that he could always get a favorable ruling from Judge TUTTLE, in Atlanta, Georgia, if they needed it, and they did not intend to comply with the order issued by Judge THOMAS.

Coverage of the meeting on the night of February 7, 1965 was handled by BAKER and plainclothes officers of the Selma Police Department. No incidents were observed or reported in connection with the meeting.

On February 8, 1965, VICTOR ATKINS, Chairman, Dallas County Board Of Registrars, advised that the board opened at 9:00 A.M. on that date to allow prospective registrants to sign a book for priority registration numbers. When the board closed at 4:30 P.M. on that date, 13 priority numbers had been issued, all to Negroes. The next registration date is set for February 15, 1965.

On February 8, 1965, Sheriff CLARK advised that he would allow Negroes to march to the courthouse, providing they were peaceful, but if they insisted upon singing and getting out of order, he would have to arrest them.

At approximately 2:30 P.M., February 8, 1965, 50 persons, including 47 Negroes and three whites, arrived at the county courthouse, and were confronted by Mr. ATKINS at the Office Of The Board Of Registrars, who informed them individually that registration was not in progress, but each could sign the priority registration book. Reverend JAMES BEVEL was their leader. After ATKINS spoke to each individual, the persons went outside of the courthouse and again joined the group. Sheriff CLARK arrested BEVEL at 2:39 P.M., charging him with contempt of court. At 2:45 P.M., Sheriff CLARK read

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an order of Judge HARE to the other 49 persons, calling upon them to sign the book or disperse. They refused to do so, and were placed under arrest by Sheriff CLARK on charge of contempt of court.

These 50 persons were brought before Judge JAMES A. HARE, found guilty on contempt of court charges, and were sentenced on the same date to face 5 days in jail and pay a \$50.00 fine.

A group of 219 Negro students arrived in 12 groups at the county courthouse between 3:39 P.M. and 3:58 P.M. They held placards relating to voting and stood quietly by the courthouse until 4:19 P.M., when they left for the Brown's Chapel AME Church. As the line started breaking up, sheriff's deputies arrested three Negro males. CHRISTOPHER WYLIE, born December 25, 1943, residence 1554 48th Avenue, San Francisco, California, was charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. CLARENCE DILLARD, born May 25, 1946, residence Route 1, Box 763, Selma, Alabama, and NATHANIEL EDWARDS, born May 3, 1945, residence Route 5, Box 424, Selma, Alabama, were held on open charges, to be charged by Judge HARE. These three appeared to be the leaders of the Negro students. J. WILSON BAKER, Director Of Public Safety, advised he was considering arresting JOHN LOVE, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Worker, and other leaders, who are responsible for the march of Negro students in the day's demonstrations.

FRANKLIN WILLIAM HUNT, Negro male, born September 26, 1938, was arrested by Selma Police Department on February 8, 1965. He claimed to be a press representative of the Afro-American Newspaper, Baltimore, Maryland, but he had no press identification. It was not immediately determined how he would be charged. On February 8, 1965, the Selma Police Department also arrested JAMES CARL WILSON, Negro male, born July 3, 1945, for refusing to obey an officer.

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Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation observed a Negro mass meeting at Brown's Chapel AME Church on the night of February 8, 1965 from 7:30 P.M. to 10:15 P.M. Reverend L. L. ANDERSON was the principal speaker, and he criticized the arrest of 50 Negroes, including Reverend BEVEL, on that date. The attendance was between 500 and 600 Negroes, mostly adults. At the same time of this meeting, approximately 250 to 300 Negro students met at the First Baptist Church, which meeting broke up around 9:15 P.M. The meetings were covered by J. WILSON BAKER, and plainclothes officers. Two Sheriff's Department cars and one state police car patrolled the area. No incidents were observed or reported in connection with either of these meetings.

CLARENCE DILLARD and NATHANIEL EDWARDS, who were arrested on that afternoon by the Sheriff's Office, were released on the same date without charge, according to information received from the Sheriff's Office.

In connection with the 50 persons who were arrested on February 8, 1965 by the Sheriff's Office for contempt of court, it was observed that while en route to the courthouse, they passed out throw-away copies of the following:

"We are protesting the right to freely register and vote.

"The order issued by Judge Thomas does not deal with the problem of the Negro disenfranchisement, which is the problem to which our demonstrations have been and are addressed.

"If Negroes are required to sign a list, this is mere racial discrimination on the grounds that high percentage of white voters were registered without haveing to sign it, so that in fact this measure becomes a procedure for Negro registration applicants.

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"Moreover, this procedure of 'signing up' is another cumbersome unnecessary device for no purpose other than keeping down demonstrations while not dealing in good faith toward allowing all of the people to become registered voters. There is no reason for such a procedure any more than there is a reason why the registrars office should be closed most of the time. This is another one of many gimmicks such as vouchers, etc. to keep Negroes disenfranchised. People of other states register by signing their names.

"The movement will not be discontinued until such time as we realize our objective of gaining the right to freely register and vote. WE MUST INSIST THAT:

"1. The only requirements for voting be age and residence. (Eliminate literacy tests, poll taxes, vouchers, etc. because they were instituted for the purpose of keeping Negroes from the vote.)

"2. The registrars office to be open six days a week. Night registration and community registration should be started in order to serve working people who cannot miss work.

"3. Sufficient numbers of deputy registrars (some Negro) should be put on so that everyone who comes to register can do so.

"4. Registration is a normal and important function in society and should be readily available to the citizen without burden of irregular practices such as the office being open infrequently, complicated numbering system, waiting periods before knowing whether you are registered, etc. Any person should be able to register without harassment, duress or extreme inconvenience."

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On the morning of February 9, 1965, the Board Of Registrars opened at 9:00 A.M. to allow anyone to sign the book to obtain a number for priority when registration opens again. It was stated the board would be open through the lunch hour and until 4:30 P.M., when the board would close. At 4:30 P.M., February 9, 1965, Numbers 14 through 34 had been issued, all to white persons, Numbers 1 through 13 having been issued the previous day to Negroes. J. WILSON BAKER advised on February 9, 1965 the total absenteeism for Negro schools in the Selma area is approximately 1200.

At approximately 10:00 A.M., February 9, 1965, information was received from the Sheriff's Office that between 125 and 150 Negroes, the majority of whom were students, were stopped by sheriff's deputies on Highway 22, one mile northeast of Orrville, Alabama, about 15 miles from Selma. Some were in automobiles, and some were on foot. They were headed for Selma, purpose not stated. Six Negro adults, who apparently were the leaders of this group, were arrested and taken to the Dallas County Jail and charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. The Negro students were told to return to their schools, which they apparently did. The six Negro adults who were arrested were MARY ELIZABETH MOORE, Negro female, born August 13, 1942; L. V. YOUNG, Negro male, born November 1, 1945; JOSHUA A. WILLIAMS, JR., Negro male, born August 13, 1942; PERCY MARTIN, Negro male, born May 28, 1947; THEODORE ROOSEVELT WATTS, Negro male, born May 1, 1946; and LUCIUS R. YOUNG, Negro male, born March 23, 1930. All were from Safford, Alabama.

On February 9, 1965, a telegram addressed to the Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Selma, Alabama, was received from 33 individuals, whose address was listed as 5514 University, Chicago, Illinois, reading as follows:

"We the students of University Of Chicago urge that federal intervention now essential be used in Selma, Alabama to prevent further violence and illegal arrests such as occurred on 8th of February."

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS,
DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA,
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

At approximately 12:52 P.M., February 9, 1965, a group of 73 Negro students arrived at the county courthouse and lined up on Lauderdale Street. Signs were displayed concerning registration. Sheriff's deputies and city police in the area appeared to ignore them, and they left at 2:45 P.M., going to Brown's Chapel AME Church. At about 2:38 P.M., another group of Negro students left Brown's Chapel AME Church and joined with the group, leaving the courthouse. The two groups, totaling about 234, went back to the courthouse, where they remained until shortly after 3:00 P.M. They did not sing or otherwise demonstrate, but displayed handprinted signs. At approximately 1:30 P.M., sheriff's deputies arrested three Negro males for contributing to the delinquency of a minor and they took them to Camp Selma. They were FRANK GENE SPIVEY, born April 13, 1945, SNCC Worker; WILLIE LEE SQUIRE, born August 30, 1941, Selma, Alabama; and IVANHOE GAYLORD DONALDSON, born October 17, 1941, SNCC Worker.

Information was received from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on February 9, 1965 that approximately 98 persons who were in the county jail, including Reverend JAMES BEVEL, were being moved on that date to Camp Selma, Alabama.

On the night of February 9, 1965, a Negro mass meeting was observed being held at the Brown's Chapel AME Church, attended by about 500 to 550 Negroes. The meeting lasted from 7:30 P.M. until about 10:30 P.M., with FRED SHUTTLESWORTH being the main speaker. A Negro student group of about 250 to 300 held a rally during the same time at the First Baptist Church. Police officers, under J. WILSON BAKER, covered both meetings, and no incidents were observed or reported in connection with either meeting.

On the morning of February 10, 1965, the Board Of Registrars opened at 9:00 A.M. No Negroes were waiting in line to sign the priority book. When the Board Of Registrars closed at 4:30 P.M. on that date, Numbers 35 through 54 had been issued, all but one of which were issued to white persons.

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The 9 persons arrested by the Sheriff's Office on February 9, 1965 for contributing to the delinquency of minors were released on \$200.00 bond on same date, according to information furnished by CHARLES FARRIS, Jailer, Sheriff's Office, Selma, Alabama, on February 10, 1965.

At 11:52 A.M., February 10, 1965, a group of Negro students marching in small groups left Brown's Chapel AME Church for the courthouse. The last group arrived by 12:15 P.M., and approximately 173 were standing in front of the courthouse. At that time, the students held up signs dealing with voter registration. The leader appeared to be Reverend L. L. ANDERSON, Pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle Church. After about an hour, the group left the courthouse and went back to the church. Sheriff CLARK and Director Of Public Safety J. WILSON BAKER were on the scene, but no arrests took place, and no disturbances were observed.

On February 10, 1965, sheriff's deputies arrested BILLIE JOYCE SMITH, Negro female, born July 23, 1947, and charged her with contributing to the delinquency of minors. Her address is 831 Philpot Street, Selma, Alabama.

At 2:14 P.M., February 10, 1965, a number of Negro students marched from Brown's Chapel AME Church to the courthouse and lined up on both the Lauderdale Street and the Alabama Avenue sides. They displayed small signs urging voter registration. There were 90 in one group and 71 in the other group. At about 2:54 P.M., Sheriff CLARK came out of the courthouse and told the students to "move out". The students left the courthouse in single file, the sheriff leading the group. They proceeded down Alabama Avenue to River Road. CLARK marched at the head of the group, until his car was brought to him. Sheriff's posse members were on the flanks of the students and in the rear, and, intermittently, they would urge the students to run. After they had gone about 2.3 miles on the River Road, which leads to the Fraternal Order Of Police Lodge, some of the students broke out of line and ran toward a farm house, and then all of the students broke and ran to the fields and the

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farm houses in the area. Sheriff CLARK had previously told his deputies to let anyone who was tired drop out of the line. After the students dispersed, the sheriff and his deputies returned to the courthouse. At about 4:00 P.M., Sheriff CLARK told a news source that he had arrested these marchers for truancy and was taking them to the Fraternal Order Of Police Lodge when they escaped. He did not know any of their names or what he intended to do, now that they had escaped.

At approximately 4:58 P.M., February 10, 1965, a group of approximately 170 Negroes came to the county courthouse from Brown's Chapel AME Church. No signs were displayed. The group stood along the Alabama Avenue side of the courthouse until about 5:16 P.M., when they began to disperse. Sheriff CLARK was observed to leave the courthouse at about 5:00 P.M.

LAFAYETTE SURNEY, SNCC Staff Worker, advised on February 10, 1965 that he was obtaining a list of the persons who were on the River Road march. Negro Attorney FRED WALLACE advised on February 10, 1965 that 12 Negro females and 2 Negro males were treated by a doctor after their return from the march.

On the night of February 10, 1965, Negro mass meetings were held at Brown's Chapel AME Church and First Baptist Church. Approximately 500 to 575 adults were at the Brown's Chapel AME Church, and 400 to 450 youths were at the First Baptist Church. MARTIN LUTHER KING arrived at Brown's Chapel AME Church at about 8:10 P.M. A short time later, he and Reverend ANDREW YOUNG went to the First Baptist Church, spoke to the youths, and then returned to Brown's Chapel AME Church. SILAS NORMAN, SNCC Project Director, criticized the Federal Bureau Of Investigation for not protecting the children in the day's march. SCLC Worker RICHARD BOONE was critical of Sheriff CLARK in connection with the march. KING spoke for about 20 minutes concerning the necessity of changing laws in relation to voter registration. The meeting broke up at about 10:45 P.M. They had been covered by police officers

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under J. WILSON BAKER, Director Of Public Safety, and no disturbances were observed or reported in connection therewith.

On February 10, 1965, the Sheriff's Office arrested three Negroes for contributing to the delinquency of minors: REGINALD LEON PATTERSON, born October 27, 1944; DONALD DUCK DOSS, born December 8, 1947; and LEON MCGINNIS, born July 7, 1947. All three were released on the same date after posting \$200.00 bond.

On February 10, 1965, in the vicinity of Brown's Chapel AME Church, Sylvan Street, Selma, Alabama, a blue participation form was observed being handed out to various students which reads as follows:

"PARTICIPATION FORM

"As the movement moves on it is necessary to achieve greater organization to maintain motion. Communication and transportation are the most important. Problem: To have a good movement everyone must know what is happening. People from all over must be picked up in the morning to participate and returned home at night. The movement must have the help of everyone in every way they can help. Please print ---

"Name _____

"Address _____

"Phone Number _____

Ward Number _____

"I will prove the following assistance. (Check the way you can help)

"1. I can take care of children in my home _____.

"2. I can go to other homes and take care of children _____.

"3. I can drive my car in the evening to take people home _____.

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- "4. I can let my car be used in the morning _____,
evening _____.
- "5. I have no car but can drive in the morning _____,
evening _____.
- "6. I can drive my car in the morning to pick up
people _____.
- "7. I have a telephone and would like to be used
on the telephone committee _____.
- "8. I have a telephone and would let someone else
use it in the movement _____.
- "9. I will prepare and bring food _____.
- "10. I will put up property for bonds _____.
- "11. I will canvass _____.

"SNCC

DCVL

SCLC"

On the night of February 10, 1965, Associated Press Correspondent REX THOMAS advised that information had been received that a group of Negroes, including P. L. LINDSEY, Public Relations Officer, Selma University, met. A committee was named and was preparing a telegram to President JOHNSON requesting that federal troops be sent to Selma, Alabama. He said the telegram would be sent on the night of February 10, 1965 or on the morning of February 11, 1965.

On February 10, 1965, WILLIAM J. O'CONNOR, Clerk, United States District Court, Mobile, Alabama advised that Attorneys PETER HALL, NORMAN C. AMAKER, and CHARLES H. JONES, JR. filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in case entitled "CHARLES R. STALLWORTH; ET AL, PETITIONERS, Versus JAMES G. CLARK, SHERIFF, DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA"; Civil Action 3576-5. This petition was filed on February 5, 1965. The petitioners were 26 of those arrested on February 1, 1965 and February 2, 1965 at Selma, Alabama, who were charged and

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DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA;
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convicted for contempt of court by the Dallas County Circuit Court and sentenced to five days and payment of \$50.00 fine. The petitioners were listed as follows:

CHARLES STALLWORTH
JULIUS JACKSON
JAMES ALEXANDER
ALFONSO HARRIS
CHARLES J. WALKER
THAPHILUS GRANT SMITH
CHARLES FAGER
ADELINE NORWOOD
JANICE McCARROLL
WILLIAM DAWSON
JAMES RICHARDS
FRED MARTIN
CHARLES BONNER
BEZELL ROSS
ANDY SCRUGGS
GENEVA JONES
BERNICE LILLY
JOHN L. SMITH
JAMES PEOPLES
LEE ARTHUR STEWART
DRAYTEN M. STRUDIVAND
LINDSEY B. ANDERSON
WILLIE LEE BROWN
VIVIAN MARTIN
EVA LOUISE KIMBROUGH
BINNIE RUTH JOHNSON

United States District Court, Mobile, Alabama, denied this petition on February 9, 1965, in that it appeared that there was no attempt to comply with the requirements of Section 2250, Title 28, United States Code. This ruling was appealed on February 9, 1965 to the 5th Circuit Court Of Appeals. On the same date was filed an application for a stay of the payment of the \$50.00 fines, pending the appeal. Judge THOMAS did not rule on this application.

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An article in the February 11, 1965 issued of The Mobile Press, an afternoon daily newspaper published at Mobile, Alabama, reported that the 5th Circuit Court Of Appeals had turned down the request for release of these 26 persons, but said a hearing is needed; and directed Judge THOMAS to hold one.

Departmental Attorney BRIAN LANDSBERG, on scene at Selma, Alabama, on February 10, 1965, requested one of the six persons arrested by the Dallas County Sheriff's Office on February 9, 1965 for "Contributing To Delinquency Of A Minor" be interviewed. He requested that it be determined from this interviewee if they were en route to Selma, Alabama from Orrville, Alabama when arrested, and, if so, the purpose of their march. It was also requested that the high school from where the Orrville students marched be determined.

On February 10, 1965, PERCY MARTIN, Age 17, of Orrville, Alabama, was interviewed by Bureau Agents. Mr. MARTIN stated that on February 9, 1965 he was driving a group of Keith High School students to Selma, Alabama in order that they could participate in the march planned for February 9, 1965. Chief Deputy Sheriff L. C. CROCKER, of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, stopped his car near Orrville, Alabama and placed Mr. MARTIN under arrest for contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The other students were told to get out of the car and to return to school at Orrville. Mr. MARTIN advised that at the time he was stopped he was on his way to Brown's Chapel AME Church, Selma, Alabama.

LANDSBERG was orally furnished the results of this interview on February 10, 1965, and he stated that this was the information he desired.

On the morning of February 11, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau Of Investigation observed MARTIN LUTHER KING leave Montgomery, Alabama by Eastern Airlines Flight Number 322 at 8:00 A.M.

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A group of Negro students were observed to assemble at Brown's Chapel AME Church at about 8:25 A.M. on February 11, 1965. They were observed to go in and out of the church until about 1:00 P.M., when the meeting broke up without any demonstrations.

On February 11, 1965, Probate Judge BERNARD H. REYNOLDS, who handles juvenile matters, advised that hearings for all persons charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors were set for 2:30 P.M. on February 11, 1965, but were postponed to 2:30 P.M. on February 18, 1965, at the request of Negro Attorney PETER HALL. Circuit Judge JAMES A. HARE advised on February 11, 1965 that hearings for all persons not previously handled on contempt of court charges are set for February 16, 1965, but that Negro Attorney PETER HALL had also asked for a continuance in that matter. Information from Camp Selma reflected that as of February 11, 1965 66 persons arrested during the demonstrations were still in custody at that camp. Information from the Dallas County Sheriff's Office reflected that JAMES BEVEL and two others remain in the county jail.

At 3:20 P.M. on February 11, 1965, a group of Negro youths marched from Brown's Chapel AME Church to the courthouse, the total of this group being estimated at 400. The group remained lined up in front of the courthouse until 4:30 P.M., when they marched once around the block, knelt, and said prayers for a few minutes, and then dispersed, beginning at 4:45 P.M.

The Selma Times Journal, a daily newspaper published at Selma, Alabama, in its issue of February 11, 1965, contained an editorial critical of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office concerning the River Road march of Negro teen-agers on February 10, 1965. The editorial indicated that the Selma citizens have an important decision to make, and that public opinion demands the end of these disorders and also realistic solutions to their problems.

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The Dallas County Board Of Registrars remained open throughout the day until 4:30 P.M., and during the day Priority Registration Numbers 55 through 73 had been issued to persons who signed the Priority Book, all being whites except one.

No Negro mass meeting was scheduled for the night of February 11, 1965.

On the night of February 11, 1965, Negro Attorney PETER HALL, who has represented Negroes arrested in connection with the Selma demonstrations, advised that Reverend JAMES BEVEL, SCLC Staff Member, who has been in the Dallas County Jail under sentence of five days and \$50.00 fine on a contempt of court conviction, had shortly before been removed to the Burwell Infirmary in Selma, Alabama, reportedly suffering from a virus infection and possibly may have a slight case of pneumonia.

HALL and Associated Press Correspondent REX THOMAS both advised on the night of February 11, 1965 that information available to them indicated that BEVEL is being guarded in the infirmary, and has leg shackles attached to his ankles.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

2/10/65

SAC, WFO (100-43719) (P)

CIRM

ReWFOairtel, 1/14/65, advising that an unidentified man from Atlanta, Georgia, visited JOSEPH FORER, Attorney from the CP, USA, in Washington, D. C., from 3:45 p.m. to 4:03 p.m., when he left saying he was on his way to the airport.

Atlanta has advised that the information known about the unidentified man fits RANDOLPH BLACKWELL, who in September, 1964, joined the Southern Christian Leadership Conference as Program Coordinator.

In an effort to more definitely identify the man as BLACKWELL, the following investigation was conducted by SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.

WILLIAM D. BERRAL, District Sales Manager, Delta Airlines, 1605 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., advised on 2/5/65, that their records show that on 1/11/65, at 12:30 p.m. R. BLACKWELL, who was staying at the Statler-Hilton Hotel, Room 891, made a reservation on flight 729, Delta Airlines, for Atlanta, at 3:00 p.m. on January 11, 1965; however, BLACKWELL did not show. Delta has no other flights for Atlanta that a person would ordinarily take when leaving for the airport at 4:03 p.m.

DON SHAMES, Station Manager, Piedmont Airlines, National Airport, Washington, D. C., advised SA GLASS on 2/5/65, that BLACKWELL was not on pertinent Piedmont flights to Atlanta on 1/11/65 (#67 at 5:03 p.m.; #809 at 5:40 p.m.; and 45 at 5:45 p.m.)

2 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta (RM)
2 - Miami (RM)
1 - WFO

CEG:cjl
(7)

cc in 100-6670

157-698-81

~~100-6670~~ 376

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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FEB 12 1965	
FBI - ATLANTA	

57

WFO 100-43710

RICHARD FOSTER, Passenger Service, United Airlines, Washington National Airport, advised SA GLASS on 2/3/65, that BLACKWELL was not listed as a passenger on United on pertinent flights on 1/11/65 (#708 at 6:30 p.m.; #461 at 6:40 p.m.).

Inquiries by SA GLASS at Eastern Airlines on 2/3/65, reflect that information on Eastern flights are maintained at the Miami, Florida, Airport. Inquiries should be made to C. J. POWERS, Passenger Statistical Section, Accounting Department, Eastern Airlines. The flights to be checked are # 555 at 5:00 p.m.; #515 at 5:35 p.m.; and #523 at 7:45 p.m.

Ralph MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ANDREW YOUNG, and ALTERNATHY were also in Washington on 1/11/65. The above inquiries at the airlines failed to reflect that these men were on any of the flights checked.

Inquiries were made discreetly so that the names were not used. SA GLASS said he was looking for a passenger named BLACK who could have used another name.

LEADS

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA. Will, through C. J. POWERS at the Miami Airport, check the above Eastern Airlines flights for information that BLACKWELL was on those flights. If possible to do so discreetly, check the manifest for KING, ANDREWS, and ALTERNATHY too.

1/29/65

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670) (P)
RE: CIRM

Re Bureau airtel dated 1/15/65 and WFO airtel dated 1/14/65 concerning an unknown visitor of JOSEPH FORER.

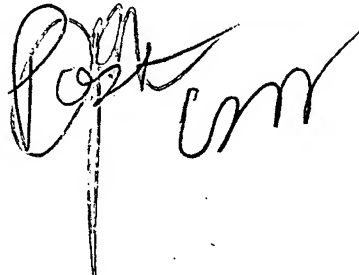
A review of Atlanta files indicates the only person from Atlanta, Georgia, identified as having been in Washington, D. C., on 1/11/65 whose background would fit the information available in referenced WFO airtel is RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL.

A news item in the "Atlanta Inquirer", a Negro weekly newspaper in Atlanta, Ga., dated 9/6/64 is captioned "Joins KING's SCLC Staff". Immediately under this caption is a photograph of RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, described as a civil rights worker for the past 13 years who had joined the SCLC staff in Atlanta to serve as Program Coordinator. This news item disclosed BLACKWELL was born in Greensboro, N.C.; received a B.S. degree in Sociology from South Carolina A & T College in 1949; was graduated from Howard University School of Law in 1953; was a student at Syracuse University and American University; formerly taught at Winston - Salem Teachers College and Alabama A & M College. He is credited

- 3- Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1- New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (RM)
- 2- WFO (1-100-43710) (CIRM)
(1-100-32761) (Joseph Forer)
- 2- Atlanta (1-100-6670)
(1-157-898) (Randolph T. Blackwell)

RRN:elt
(8)

CH



157-698-74

AT 100-6670
REN:elt

with being author and co-author of four books. They are:
"Leadership Training Handbook 1965"; "Public School Law";
"Principles of Economics" 1958, Pitman Publishing Company,
New York, New York; and "College Business Law", 1960, Pitman
Publishing Company.

The article states BLACKWELL is married to the former
ELIZABETH KNOX of Winston - Salem, North Carolina, and they are
the parents of one child, a daughter, BLANCHE, age 6.

A further review of Atlanta files discloses that
the Bureau's investigation of BLACKWELL confirms his background
as set out above.

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

On 2/26/53, [] who has furnished reliable
information in the past, advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL
had been a member of the Communist Party in the District
of Columbia.

[] who has furnished reliable information
in the past, advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended
a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at
the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham,
North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the
U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718) (P)

1/27/65

SA DONALD P. BURGESS

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
IS-C

On 1/19/65, former [redacted] advised that certain individuals at SCLC had received substantial pay increases. He identified two of these individuals as CAROL HOOVER and BERNARD LEE. According to the informant, he and many others at SCLC cannot understand why HOOVER, LEE, and a few others at SCLC were given pay increases when many of the harder workers who were more deserving individuals were completely passed over.

Regarding LEE, Informant stated it is very puzzling as to the functions performed by LEE and many in the organization cannot understand why he is such a favorite of Dr. King. He said that LEE appears to have no responsibility, performs no serviceable functions, but has great authority within the organization. Informant indicated that RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL who is a very efficient administrator appears to be increasing in importance at SCLC.

[redacted] also stated that in a conversation with ABERNATHY in the recent past, ABERNATHY indicated that he had been criticized or "needled" by Dr. KING because of certain discrepancies and delinquencies in the bookkeeping system.

Informant suspects that there may be some rivalry between ABERNATHY and KING.

Action: File for information purposes.

2 - 100-5718
1 - 100-5586
1 - 100-RALPH ABERNATHY
① - 157-698
1 - 100-CAROL HOOVER
1 - 100-BERNARD LEE
[redacted]

DPB:jlc
(8)

